

CAP11 – TABELAS E FIGURAS

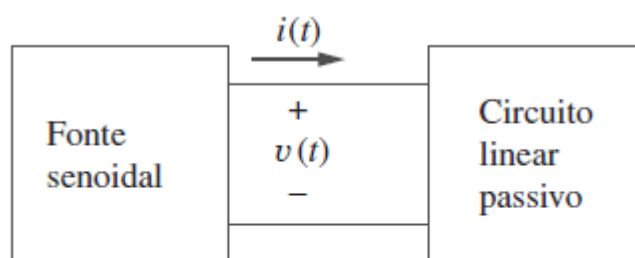


Figura 11.1 Fonte senoidal e circuito linear passivo.

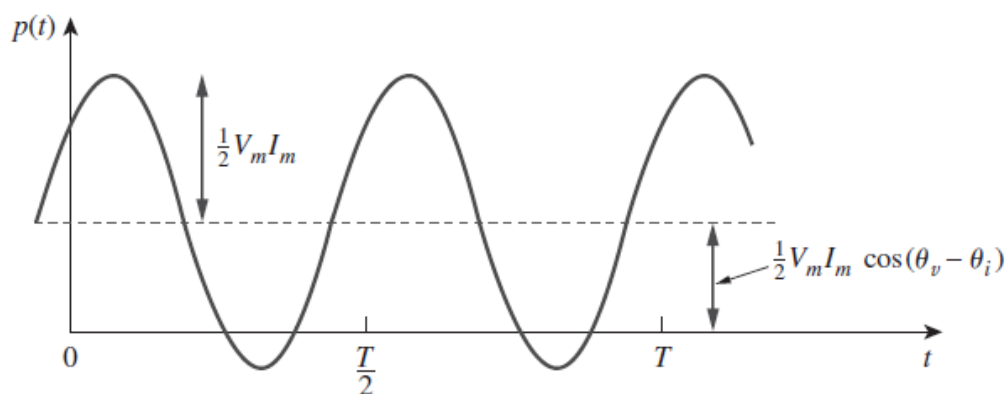
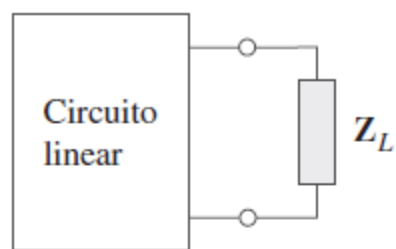
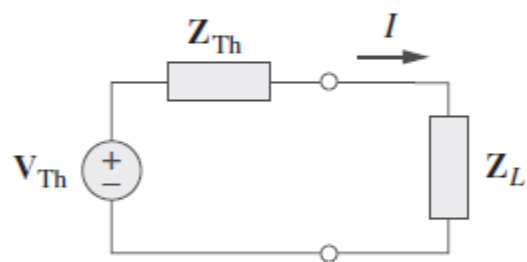


Figura 11.2 A potência instantânea $p(t)$ entrando em um circuito.

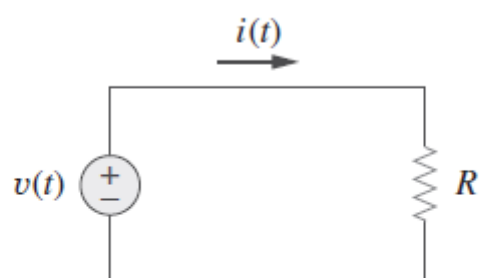


(a)

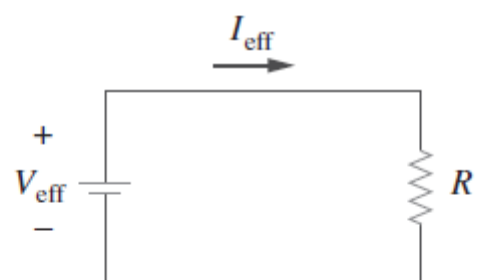


(b)

Figura 11.7 Determinando a máxima transferência de potência média: (a) no circuito com uma carga; (b) no circuito equivalente de Thévenin.



(a)



(b)

Figura 11.13 Determinação da corrente eficaz: (a) circuito CA; (b) circuito CC.

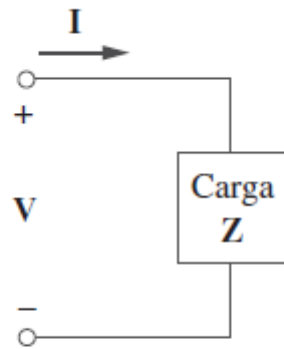


Figura 11.20 Os fasores de tensão e de corrente associados à carga.

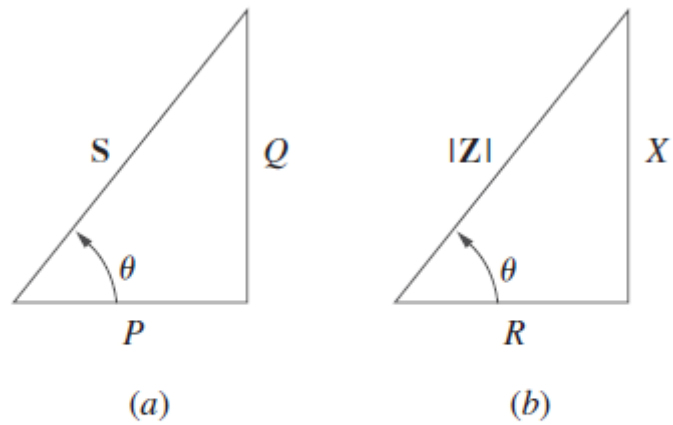


Figura 11.21 (a) Triângulo de potência; (b) triângulo de impedância.

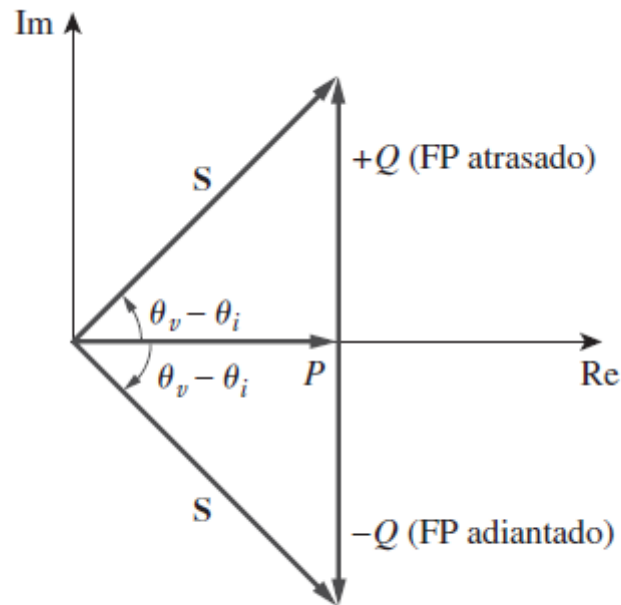


Figura 11.22 Triângulo de potência.

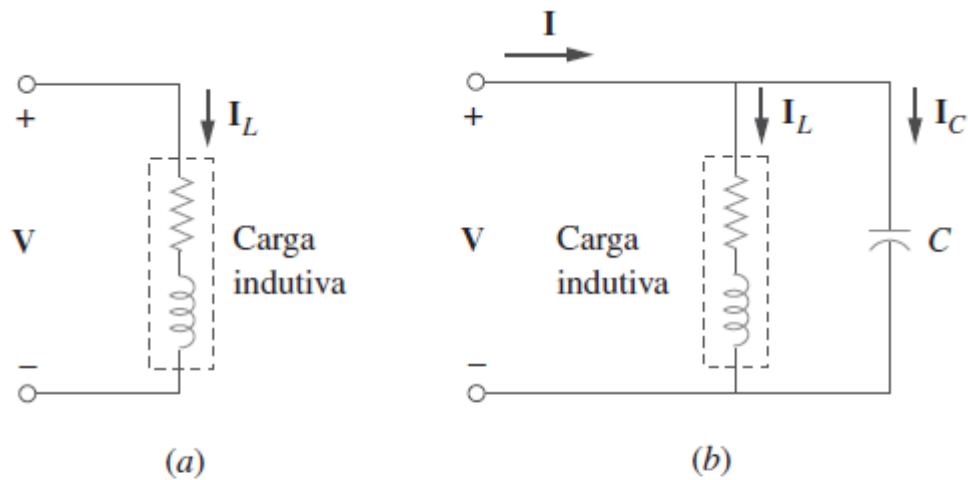


Figura 11.27 Correção do fator de potência: (a) carga indutiva original; (b) carga indutiva com fator de potência aumentado.

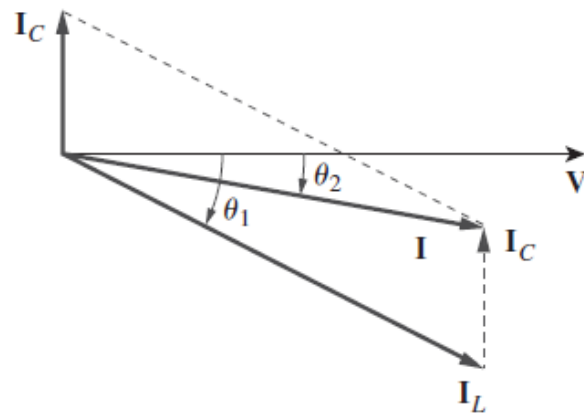


Figura 11.28 Diagrama de fasores mostrando o efeito de se acrescentar um capacitor em paralelo com a carga indutiva.

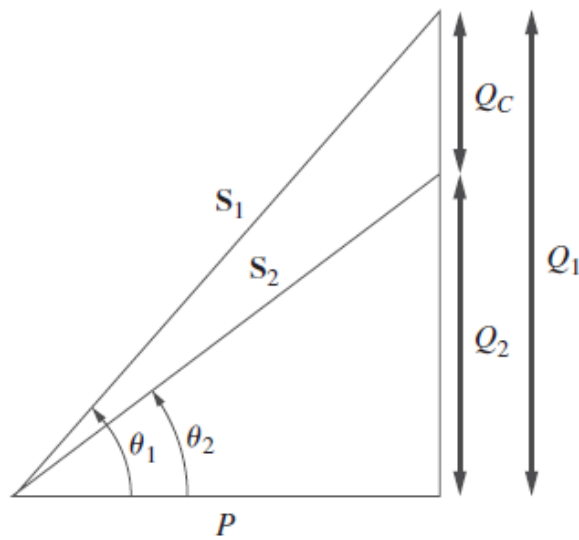


Figura 11.29 Triângulo de potência ilustrando a correção do fator de potência.

RESOLUÇÃO DE EXERCÍCIOS

11.7 Dado o circuito da Figura 11.39, determine a potência média absorvida pelo resistor de 10Ω .

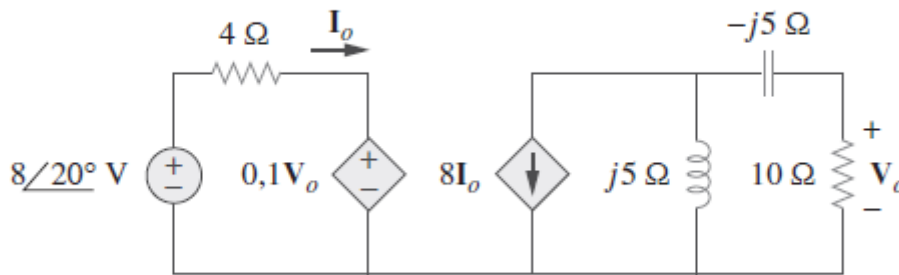


Figura 11.39 Esquema para o Problema 11.7.

Applying KVL to the left-hand side of the circuit,

$$8\angle 20^\circ = 4I_o + 0.1V_o \quad (1)$$

Applying KCL to the right side of the circuit,

$$8I_o + \frac{V_o}{j5} + \frac{V_o}{10 - j5} = 0$$

But, $V_o = \frac{10}{10 - j5} V_1 \longrightarrow V_1 = \frac{10 - j5}{10} V_o$

Hence, $8I_o + \frac{10 - j5}{j50} V_o + \frac{V_o}{10} = 0$

$$I_o = j0.025 V_o \quad (2)$$

Substituting (2) into (1),

$$8\angle 20^\circ = 0.1V_o (1 + j)$$

$$V_o = \frac{80\angle 20^\circ}{1 + j}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_o}{10} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -25^\circ$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} |I_1|^2 R = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{64}{2}\right) (10) = 160 \text{ W}$$

11.20 A resistência de carga R_L na Figura 11.51 é ajustada até ela absorver a máxima potência média. Calcule o valor de R_L e a máxima potência média.

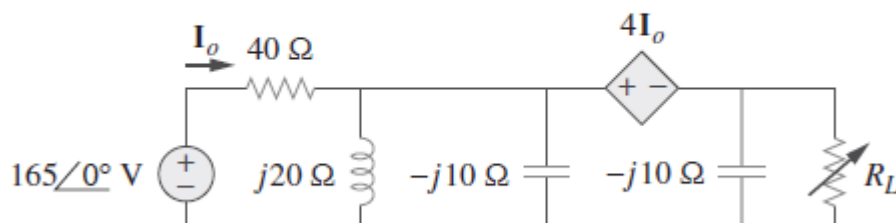
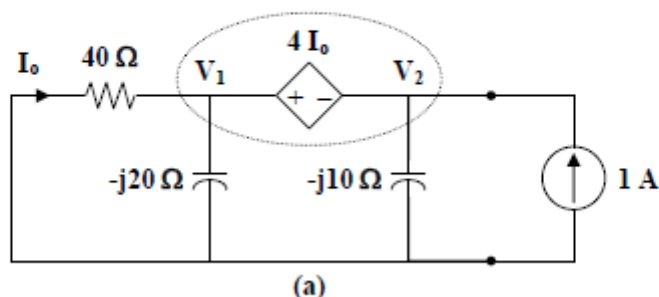


Figura 11.51 Esquema para o Problema 11.20.

Combine $j20 \Omega$ and $-j10 \Omega$ to get $j20 \parallel -j10 = -j20$.

To find Z_{Th} , insert a 1-A current source at the terminals of R_L , as shown in Fig. (a).



At the supernode,

$$1 = \frac{V_1}{40} + \frac{V_1}{-j20} + \frac{V_2}{-j10}$$

$$40 = (1 + j2)V_1 + j4V_2 \quad (1)$$

Also, $V_1 = V_2 + 4I_o$, where $I_o = \frac{-V_1}{40}$

$$1.1V_1 = V_2 \longrightarrow V_1 = \frac{V_2}{1.1} \quad (2)$$

Substituting (2) into (1),

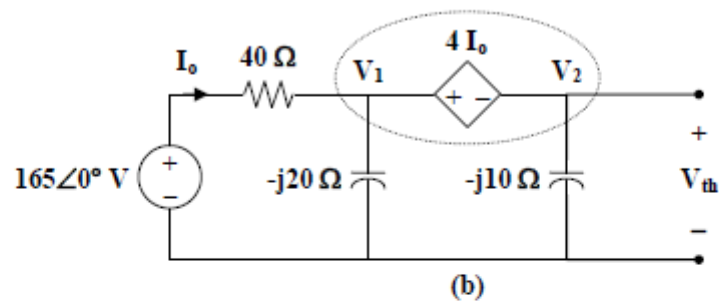
$$40 = (1 + j2)\left(\frac{V_2}{1.1}\right) + j4V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{44}{1 + j6.4}$$

$$Z_{Th} = \frac{V_2}{1} = 1.05 - j6.71 \Omega$$

$$R_L = |Z_{Th}| = 6.792 \Omega$$

To find V_{Th} , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).



At the supernode,

$$\frac{165 - V_1}{40} = \frac{V_1}{-j20} + \frac{V_2}{-j10}$$

$$165 = (1 + j2)V_1 + j4V_2 \quad (3)$$

Also, $V_1 = V_2 + 4I_o$, where $I_o = \frac{165 - V_1}{40}$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_2 + 16.5}{1.1} \quad (4)$$

Substituting (4) into (3),

$$150 - j30 = (0.9091 + j5.818)V_2$$

$$V_{Th} = V_2 = \frac{150 - j30}{0.9091 + j5.818} = \frac{152.97 \angle -11.31^\circ}{5.889 \angle 81.12^\circ} = 25.98 \angle -92.43^\circ$$

$$P_{max} = \left| \frac{25.98}{1.05 - j6.71 + 6.792} \right|^2 \frac{6.792}{2} = 21.51 \text{ W}$$

11.29 Calcule o valor eficaz da forma de onda da corrente mostrada na Figura 11.60 e a potência média liberada para um resistor de 12Ω , quando a corrente percorre o resistor.

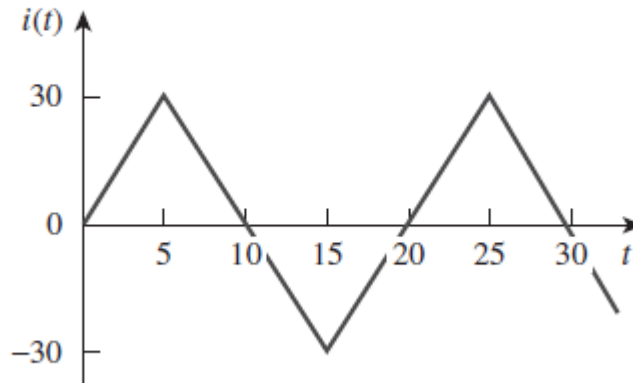


Figura 11.60 Esquema para o Problema 11.29.

$$T = 20, \quad i(t) = \begin{cases} 60 - 6t & 5 < t < 15 \\ -120 + 6t & 15 < t < 25 \end{cases}$$

$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = \frac{1}{20} \left[\int_5^{15} (60 - 6t)^2 dt + \int_{15}^{25} (-120 + 6t)^2 dt \right]$$

$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = \frac{1}{5} \left[\int_5^{15} (900 - 180t + 9t^2) dt + \int_{15}^{25} (9t^2 - 360t + 3600) dt \right]$$

$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = \frac{1}{5} \left[(900t - 90t^2 + 3t^3) \Big|_5^{15} + (3t^3 - 180t^2 + 3600t) \Big|_{15}^{25} \right]$$

$$I_{\text{eff}}^2 = \frac{1}{5} [750 + 750] = 300$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 17.321 \text{ A}$$

$$P = I_{\text{eff}}^2 R = (17.321)^2 \times 12 = 3.6 \text{ kW.}$$

11.39 Um motor CA com impedância $Z_L = 4,2 + j3,6 \Omega$ é alimentado por uma fonte de 220 V, 60 Hz. (a) Determine FP, P e Q . (b) Determine o capacitor necessário para ser conectado em paralelo com o motor de modo que o fator de potência seja corrigido para a unidade.

$$(a) Z_L = 4.2 + j3.6 = 5.5317 \angle 40.6^\circ$$

$$\text{pf} = \cos 40.6 = 0.7592$$

$$S = \frac{V_{rms}^2}{Z^*} = \frac{220^2}{5.5317 \angle -40.6^\circ} = 6.643 + j5.694 \text{ kVA}$$

$$P = 6.643 \text{ kW}$$

$$Q = 5.695 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$(b) C = \frac{P(\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2)}{\omega V_{rms}^2} = \frac{6.643 \times 10^3 (\tan 40.6^\circ - \tan 0^\circ)}{2\pi \times 60 \times 220^2} = 312 \mu\text{F}$$

{It is important to note that this capacitor will see a peak voltage of $220\sqrt{2} = 311.08\text{V}$, this means that the specifications on the capacitor must be at least this or greater!}

11.51 Para o circuito inteiro da Figura 11.70, calcule:

- O fator de potência.
- A potência média liberada pela fonte.
- A potência reativa.
- A potência aparente.
- A potência complexa.

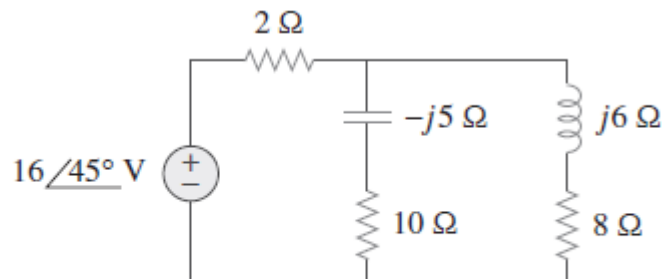


Figura 11.70 Esquema para o Problema 11.51.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad Z_T &= 2 + (10 - j5) \parallel (8 + j6) \\ Z_T &= 2 + \frac{(10 - j5)(8 + j6)}{18 + j} = 2 + \frac{110 + j20}{18 + j} \\ Z_T &= 8.152 + j0.768 = 8.188 \angle 5.382^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pf} = \cos(5.382^\circ) = 0.9956 \quad \text{(lagging)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad S &= \mathbf{VI}^* = \frac{|V|^2}{Z^*} = \frac{(16)^2}{(8.188 \angle -5.382^\circ)} \\ S &= 31.26 \angle 5.382^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$P = S \cos \theta = 31.12 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad Q = S \sin \theta = 2.932 \text{ VAR}$$

$$\text{(d)} \quad S = |S| = 31.26 \text{ VA}$$

$$\text{(e)} \quad S = 31.26 \angle 5.382^\circ = (31.12 + j2.932) \text{ VA}$$

(a) 0.9956 (lagging), (b) 31.12 W, (c) 2.932 VAR, (d) 31.26 VA, (e) [31.12+j2.932] VA

11.74 Uma fonte de 120 V RMS, 60 Hz alimenta duas cargas conectadas em paralelo, como mostra a Figura 11.89.

- (a) Determine o fator de potência da associação em paralelo.
 (b) Calcule o valor da capacitância conectada em paralelo que elevará o fator de potência para um valor unitário.

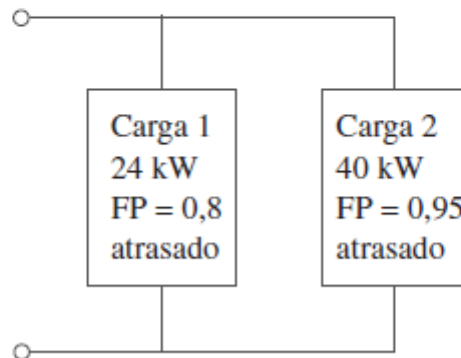


Figura 11.89 Esquema para o Problema 11.74.

(a) $\theta_1 = \cos^{-1}(0.8) = 36.87^\circ$
 $S_1 = \frac{P_1}{\cos \theta_1} = \frac{24}{0.8} = 30 \text{ kVA}$
 $Q_1 = S_1 \sin \theta_1 = (30)(0.6) = 18 \text{ kVAR}$
 $S_1 = 24 + j18 \text{ kVA}$

$\theta_2 = \cos^{-1}(0.95) = 18.19^\circ$
 $S_2 = \frac{P_2}{\cos \theta_2} = \frac{40}{0.95} = 42.105 \text{ kVA}$
 $Q_2 = S_2 \sin \theta_2 = 13.144 \text{ kVAR}$
 $S_2 = 40 + j13.144 \text{ kVA}$

$S = S_1 + S_2 = 64 + j31.144 \text{ kVA}$
 $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{31.144}{64}\right) = 25.95^\circ$
 $\text{pf} = \cos \theta = 0.8992$

(b) $\theta_2 = 25.95^\circ$, $\theta_1 = 0^\circ$
 $Q_c = P[\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1] = 64[\tan(25.95^\circ) - 0] = 31.144 \text{ kVAR}$

$C = \frac{Q_c}{\omega V_{\text{rms}}^2} = \frac{31,144}{(2\pi)(60)(120)^2} = 5.74 \text{ mF}$